

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

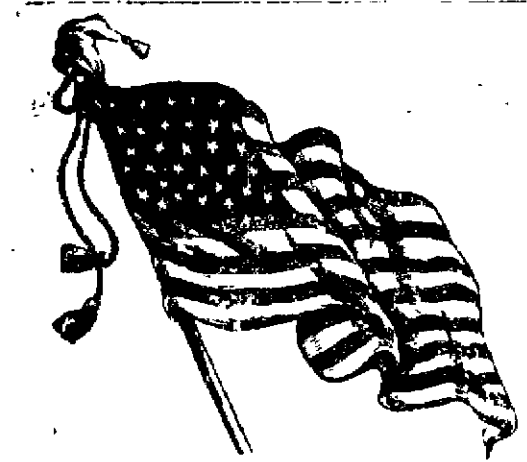
NUMBER 179.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CARRIAGE FEE. EXTRA FOR DELIVERY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
Two lines cover matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.	
1 Square 1 day,	\$ 75
do do 2 "	1 00
do do 1 week,	2 00
do do 2 "	3 00
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do do 2 months,	6 00
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Column 3 months,	\$ 12 00
do 6 "	18 00
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do 3 months,	14 00
do 6 "	23 00
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do 6 "	30 00
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do 3 months,	25 00
do 6 "	40 00
do 1 year,	100 00



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF Rock County.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF Brown.
FOR BANK CONTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
OF Oconto.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HANS C. HEG,
OF Dodge.

The Rumors in Relation to Gen. Fremont.

It was given out, some months ago, that the telegraphic dispatches sent from Washington were all under the supervision of a censor, appointed by the government. If this is so at this time the statements prejudicial to Gen. Fremont sent to the New York papers by telegraph, have a semi-official character. This being the case, the announcement that he had been superseded, and now that Attorney General Bates declares that his continuance in command would be a public crime, would indicate that his enemies in the cabinet are preparing the public mind for his removal. The people like fair dealing and an open and direct policy. They have confidence in Gen. Fremont, and have seen nothing in his movements to impair that confidence. On the contrary his method of dealing with the rebellion met with enthusiastic approval. If he has committed great errors, or is criminal in any particular, and is therefore unfit to command, the administration ought not to hesitate to remove him; but they must be careful to prove their charges, as there is a general suspicion abroad that there is a conspiracy against him, to take unfair advantage of circumstances not under his control, and to condemn him without reason. It is thought by many that his original sin was his proclamation making the slaves of Missouri rebels free. If nothing else is found against him, all attempts to destroy him as a public man will be vain. The people of this country have in times past righted wrongs of this kind, and will do again.

The continued repetition of rumors by telegraph, which is supposed to be under government supervision, looks like a species of "reconnoitering in force" to see if the people will stand the removal of Gen. Fremont. We shall probably know, soon, whether "an advance" will be made in this direction.

More Troops for Washington.

A company of sharpshooters from Minnesota passed through this city to-day, for Washington. They are all super-duper marksmen, and would be an acquisition to any army. Considering the want of just such men under which Gen. Fremont labors, we could not but regret that they were not going to Missouri.

We also notice that a cavalry company of 81, consisting of the flower of the young men of Fort Dodge, Iowa, passed through Chicago on Monday, on their way to Washington.

One of the Washington correspondents says: "The tide of regiments set in very strong towards the capital just now. I suppose twenty-five thousand troops got into Washington last week, and they keep steadily streaming in this week."

So it goes in regard to arms or munitions of war. Everything goes to Washington, while Fremont is expected to drive seventy thousand rebels from Missouri. In this case, we think much is required and but little given. We hope the little army, with its small means, and great work before it will succeed. It would be glorious achievement, under all the discouraging circumstances that have surrounded the western department, since the 25th of July, when it was placed under its present commander, if he should drive out the invaders, and still better if he should capture them.

Washington has been pronounced "safe" many times during the last month by the military journals of the east, but it still abhors our western troops. It is said that 240,000 rations are now issued daily at the federal capital. Is that not enough? The west will soon begin to ask this question with earnestness, considering the danger to which our borders are continually subjected by the withdrawal of our best troops to the banks of the Potomac, where they are inactive, watching the enemy.

PURCHASE OF SHIPS.—Arrangements are being made to place two millions of dollars in London to the credit of our government, for the purchase of ships used in the Crimean war. It is said that there are no more vessels in this country that can be purchased for transportation purposes.

Charges and Specifications against Col. Frank P. Blair of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, now in the service of the army of the United States, and the Western Department thereof.
FIRST CHARGE.
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
Specification.
That said Col. Frank P. Blair, while acting as colonel of the first regiment Missouri light artillery, then in the service of the United States, and the western department thereof, did, at the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, on divers occasions between the first and twentieth days of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major General J. C. Fremont, who was then the commanding general of said department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, assailing his personal and official character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said Blair used his position as a member of the military household of the commanding general to give weight to his assaults.
Second Specification.
That said Col. Blair made secret charges against said commanding general in a letter which he wrote on the first day of September, 1861, to his brother, Montgomery Blair, postmaster general of the United States, signed by the president's cabinet officers, wherein he sought to efface the removal of said commanding general.—Said charges were made, not to the secretary of war, or commander-in-chief of the army, but to the postmaster-general, his brother; thus using his family relations with the cabinet to get, secret, insidious, unsustained, and ungenerally charges against said commanding general before the president of the United States, his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a commission to investigate the affairs and management of said western department, to be directed by, and to consist in part of the brother of said Col. Blair, the accused; that said vexatious and harassing proceedings were calculated to, and did, in part, disturb the president's confidence in said commanding general and his administration of the affairs of said western department; that said Col. Blair's course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said military department.

Third Specification.
The said Col. Blair wrote said letter to his brother Montgomery Blair, for the purpose of effecting the removal of the said commanding general, without affording him an opportunity of defence.

CHARGE SECOND.
That said Colonel Frank P. Blair, while acting as the Colonel of the First Missouri Regiment of Light Artillery, while in the service of the army of the United States, and in the western department thereof, wrote and caused to be published over his own signature, in the Missouri Democrat, an article on the subject of said Blair's arrest to answer the charges herein preferred against him, in which article occurred the following language, viz: "I assure you," (meaning the editors of said newspaper), "whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompos threat which appears in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said Blair for the purpose of conveying the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major General.

Second Specification.
That said Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Missouri Light Artillery, wrote and caused to be published in the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri, a false and defamatory article, over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz: "I reply that I never asked Gen. Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant it immediately. I never recommended him to give a contract to any person, that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final product of the copy of the letters from Col. Blair to his brother Montgomery Blair, are hereto appended and made part hereof. They consist of—1st. Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, marked [A]; 2d. Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, marked [B]; 3d. The President's letter to Mrs. Fremont, marked [C]; 4th. Gen. Fremont's telegram to the President, marked [D]; 5th. Montgomery Blair's telegram to Gen. Fremont, marked [E].

[Signed.] **JOHN C. FREMONT,**
Major General Commanding.

MRS. FREMONT'S NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.
To the President of the United States:
I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. Frank P. Blair, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster General Blair, containing certain statements concerning Gen. Fremont, in military command of the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. Blair, that on that letter you sent Postmaster General Blair to St. Louis, to examine into that department and report.
On behalf of, and as representing Gen. Fremont, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter and any other communication, if any, which in your judgment have made that investigation necessary.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
JESSIE BENJON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.
Mrs. Fremont begs to know from the President if his answer to Gen. Fremont's letter can be given to her without much further delay.

Mrs. Fremont is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.
I am well—better than I have been for eight months.
Yours, affly,
[Signed.] **FRANK P. BLAIR.**

REGULARS ENROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.
—Col. Cooke's regiment of regulars which lately arrived from Utah at Leavenworth, has been ordered to Washington. The following dispatch was received from Leavenworth by D. W. Boss, esq.:

D. W. Boss.—I have conducted with the proper authorities for the transportation of Col. Cooke's regiment of regulars, consisting of 600 men, 400 horses, 30 tons of baggage and a battery of six pieces of artillery. They will leave to-day for Washington over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Quincy and Chicago, thence to Pittsburg over the Chicago and Ft. Wayne road; thence on the Pennsylvania Central.

Geo. W. Howard, Agent.
Washington is safe!

DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham, United States Senator from Michigan, died very suddenly at Kalamazoo on Saturday, of apoplexy.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND.—The Military Department of New England, comprising all the New England states, has been created, Major General Benjamin F. Butler being put in command.

A Regiment of railroad men is to be formed in Indiana.

[Signed.] **J. C. FREMONT,**
Major Gen. Commanding.

[E.]
MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S TELEGRAM TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 19, 1861.
Gen. Fremont, Major Gen. Commanding.
I will send Frank's letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public.
[Signed.] **M. BLAIR.**
[True copy.] **P. M. General.**

COL. BLAIR'S LETTER.
St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1861.
DEAR JUDGE: I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gamble, and I am more and more convinced, of the view I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the state as well as in the south. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and as throws himself behind the report of his officers, who are trying to pervert and shield themselves from neglect of duty; and he still clings to them and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way and would very soon find an army of rebels ten thousand strong on his hands in north Missouri, threatening St. Louis, and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCulloch and Pillow. He talks of the rigor he is going to use, but I cannot see any of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move, adopted in haste to make a head against a formidable force, which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh, for an hour of our dead Lyon. Many have been disposed to blame Fremont for not sending reinforcements to Gen. Lyon, and thus averting the calamity brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command.

It is certain that if he had sent the regiments to Lyon that he took to Cairo, when it was reported that place was threatened, Lyon would have driven McCulloch from the state. I cannot say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo at that time or not, but I am disposed to believe that the movements of McCulloch and Pillow were intended to be simultaneous and co-operate; but Lyon should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate, and if he had received two regiments, his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say, that if Fremont acted on them as he does now, (I was away and cannot speak on that head) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The event shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same, or one half of the regiments had been sent to Lyon, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are fast becoming public opinion here, and think the government should know it. Probably you have information which will satisfy you that Fremont was not to blame. If so, the public here should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withdrawn from the commanding general. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundations.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is, the utter want of discipline in the camps around and about St. Louis. It is a rehearsal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manassas, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to Fremont's attention, but he put it aside by saying it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops, and keep them out of the whiskey shops! I know that you and I are in some sort responsible for Fremont's appointment, and for his being placed in command of this department, and therefore I feel another and additional motive to speak out openly about these matters.

My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better. I have given my opinion and the grounds for it. If the government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them, then you can burn this paper and say that I am an alarmist; you know, however, that I am not. No man has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return here that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. They have not been taken, and either the government has failed to support Fremont as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and getting worse every day.

Succession, increasing numbers, driven out of the country, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce it, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation, outside of St. Louis and our garrisons, and his proclamation, I fear an impotent attempt at retaliation.

I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.
I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. It shall be but too happy if anything occurs to restore my confidence in Fremont.

I am well—better than I have been for eight months.
Yours, affly,
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REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, Oct. 7.
The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had an active engagement to-day with rebel shore batteries at Iron Banks, three miles this side of Columbus. The boats left here at 9 o'clock for down the river, on a reconnaissance. Arrived at Lucas Bend, they got sight of the rebel gun boat Jeff. Davis, which, on being given, put about with all possible dispatch for Columbus. The Lexington and Conestoga, while in chase, and throwing shot, were suddenly fired upon from masked batteries on each side of the river. The rebel shots, however, generally fell short. A battery of rifled cannon on the Iron Banks threw balls over and around the gunboats, cutting close, but fortunately doing no damage. Parties on board represent the scene for a time as particularly exciting. Shot and shell were flying about in uncomfortable proximity, making the air ringing with music. The guns of our boats were admirably managed, every shot going home, and that of the Lexington in the rebel quarters, causing a big commotion among them. The boats finally drew off and returned to Cairo. It is not known what damage was done to the rebels, but many of them are thought to have been killed.

A heavy reconnoitering force, under command of Col. Marsh of the 20th Illinois, are out in the direction of Charleston to-day.

Graham, Halliday & Co's splendid wharf boat was to-day dropped to the levee landing, and occupied by government for storage purposes.

A gentlemen came into headquarters to-day directly from Columbus, who represents the rebels at that place are not less than 40,000 strong, under command of Gen. A. S. Johnson. He says they are making big preparations for a strike somewhere.

The 15th and 29th Illinois were to day reviewed by Generals McClelland and Grant. The Egyptians made a fine appearance.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.
A special despatch from Toronto to the Free Press says that Col. Rankin, M. P., lately authorized by our government to raise a regiment of Lancers, was arrested there yesterday, for a violation of the neutrality laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.
Special to the Commercial Advertiser.—It is estimated that the national debt will be \$300,000,000 by the 1st of December. The secessionists have full possession of Arizona and New Mexico.

Yesterday was the hottest day ever experienced in October.

The results of the recent battles in Western Virginia are supposed here to render that entire section secure to the Union cause.

Our lines now extend beyond Hunter's Creek in the direction of Mount Vernon.

The Lincoln Cavalry, 1,400 strong, were inspected and reviewed by Gen. McClelland to-day.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company expect soon to resume work on the section between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. They have assurances of government protection.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.
A telegraph has been ordered to be built along the North Missouri railroad. The wire is already here for the work.

Great indignation is felt that Washington correspondents should harp on Fremont's removal. This topic has been general to-day. It would be a relief to have the question whether Fremont shall follow Price, or be removed, decided.

There is a rumor that the Union bank to-day redeemed its bills 10 p. m., at 7 per cent., and then 10 p. m. at 10 per cent. discount for gold. The result is a panic in Missouri funds, and merchants are moving, a la Chicago, to make bills receivable at their special value.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.
The wounded brought from Lexington have all been placed in the splendid new building near the court house, leased by the government for hospital purposes. They are provided with superior comforts and accommodations.

The brokers and saving institutions to-day threw out the bills of the Farmer's Bank of Lexington and Western Bank of St. Joseph. There has been a heavy run to-day on the Union Bank of this city.

Mrs. Fremont returned to-night from Jefferson City.

All the troops have left Jefferson City that it is designed to send away. Only enough are left to garrison the place.

There is reason to believe that, besides a small force at Springfield, there are no southern troops in southwestern Missouri.

The army lately commanded by Ben. McCulloch is said to be encamped at Mayfield, Arkansas, and to number about 9,000 men.

Travelers from the southwest state that two Union men—Cox and Davis—were captured, and shot in cold blood, by a party of secessionists, in Barry county.

The report of the death of Ben. McCulloch is reiterated by persons who recently arrived at Rolla from the southwest, and render the rumor very probable.

It is said that he died at Fayetteville, Arkansas, of a wound received at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

The last troops leave Jefferson City to-day, in the forward movement, were Col. Merrill's Second Missouri Cavalry.

Generals Fremont and McKinstry left with them, and will proceed by land to overtake the main column.

The Provost Marshal gives all officers in the city, absent from their regiments or stations, until to-morrow morning to rejoin them.

If found here after eight o'clock, they will be arrested, regardless of rank.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.
Tribune's special.—The cargo of the Bermuda consisted of 18 rifled cannon, 32s and 42s and two 108 pound cannon guns, with all the necessary shot and shell already for immediate use; also 6,000 Enfield rifles and 600,000 cartridges for the same; 6,000 pairs of army shoes, 20,000 blankets, 180 lbs. powder, large quantities of morphine, quinine and other medical stores, and very many other articles, of more than money value to the rebels.

Her cargo cost one million dollars cash. Her armament was two 12-pound rifled guns, one on each side. She is now fitted out for active service and is to be employed in cruising for returning California steamers. Com. Tatnall will command her.

The main body of the rebels are at Fairfax Court House. A broad belt of camps almost unbroken are seen from our balloon stretching northward towards Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men, on the lower Potomac about 12,000 or 15,000 back of Evansport. As yet no news from there, except comparatively few troops. All information received at headquarters show that the enemy is prodigiously strong, numbering nearly 200,000 men, and that no offensive movement is at present intended.

Johnston and Smith are for an active policy, but Beauregard insists on standing on the defensive.

Brig. Gen. W. K. Strong was this day assigned to duty on the staff of Major Gen. Fremont, and ordered to report to him in person. He will be chief of staff.

The president has restored Col. DeAha to the command of the Indiana legion, from which he was dismissed by a court martial in St. Louis, and has restored him to his pay as well as his rank. None of General Fremont's commissions are recognized by the president, and they are therefore worthless.

Mr. Gurly, M. C., who has been active in organizing western regiments was in some embarrassment at Washington until learning that the president has endorsed or promised to endorse his acts.

World's dispatch.—A young lady named Harrison, lately a school teacher in Tennessee, has arrived near our lines, having been sick six weeks and escaping. She is intelligent and in possession of valuable information. She states that the fortifications at Manassas have three lines of entrenchments, one behind the other, and Monday last she saw Davis, Beauregard and Smith. This information comes from her guide, as she was unable to get through the rebel pickets.

In the morning Gen. Smith will send out several companies of infantry and a battery to drive in the rebel pickets and capture the young lady, provided the rebels have not already taken her away.

Herald's despatch.—The commissioner of Indian Affairs returned to the city this morning, after a brief visit to the Indian country. He visited several of the tribes north of the Osage, and held many councils with them. He found them all loyal, and showing strong attachment to the federal government. It appears there are only three tribes which are in a perishable condition and beyond the reach of the government, are disloyal. He is of opinion that troops ought to be despatched immediately to the Indian country to reclaim them.

A gentleman arrived from Fortress Monroe this evening, says the Merrimac, having been put in order after being raised by the rebels, steamed out of Norfolk harbor late yesterday afternoon, and came within sight from Fortress Monroe. She seems thoroughly steel plated. There is said to be a full complement of men on board, and she is evidently ready for service, and making a trial trip. She will prove a hard customer to our fleet.

The Richmond Express of Friday publishes telegraphic news from Lynchburg, of the 4th, that John C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians were at Arlington yesterday. It is understood that Breckinridge will resign his seat in the United States Senate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky and actively engage in the war. It is believed he will be in Richmond in a few days.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.
The sloop-of-war Vincennes, a large propeller, the steamer Water Witch, another sloop-of-war, another schooner and a pilot boat are now at the head passes.

AGUSTA, Oct. 4.
James E. Brown has been elected governor of Georgia by a majority of between 5,000 and 10,000.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.
PASSPORT FEES.
It having been reported to the State Department that agents who are employed by persons to procure passports are in the habit of exacting fees from those for whom the passport is requested, alleging as a reason therefor, that a fee is charged by the department for a passport; that such a charge is expressly forbidden by the act of Congress of the 18th of July 1856, in regard to all passports, except those issued by the agents of the United States in a foreign country and in the latter case the fee is limited to the sum of one dollar.

GEN. McCLELLAN GETS A NEW RIG.
Much foolish gossip has been created by the fact that Gen. McClelland has ordered sherry uniforms for himself and staff.—Heretofore he has been distinguished by the plainness of his attire, but as he is soon to take the field, it is desirable that the men should know him at a glance from the line and other officers of the army under his command. Like "Cousin Joe" in the play, he will be "buttoned all over," and gold lace *ad libitum*. There is a necessity for this, as all military men will understand.

THE GERMANS AND FREMONT.
A high official of your city writes an unofficial letter to the administration, that, seeing that the enlistment of Germans in New York had a short time since nearly ceased, he ascertained that it was owing to the influence of persons in the pay of the secessionists, who went among them and instilled into their minds the idea that they ought not to enlist for the army of the Potomac, but that they should serve under Fremont and no other. This was just as effective for rebel purposes as any other plea; the government could not, of course, accept troops to serve under any particular general; but it is strongly in the letter I referred to, that so strongly had the idea of serving under Fremont taken hold of the German mind, that a legion of five thousand men could have been raised at once for that purpose.

EXPENDITURES LESSENING.
Expenditures of the government for military purposes are no longer increasing, but are greatly lessening.

RIGGS & CO., of this city, receive, and have been receiving, treasury notes the same as gold. They have never presented any of them for payment. They receive the notes as cash on deposit from their customers on deposit.

The southern papers continue their complaints against the shipplater currency, and the Richmond Dispatch says if prompt measures are not immediately taken to suppress the circulation of such illegal issues, the whole south will be flooded with them, as every individual who chooses will force his worthless due bills on the community.—Matters are evidently getting worse in secession.

The Richmond Dispatch says, "of all the mean, ignoble, plebeian, coarse, vulgar, low-minded, ungenerous, dishonorable, groveling, abject, vile, contemptible, despicable, dirty productions, morally and physically, the Louisville Journal bears off the palm."

The Dispatch was once quite a respectable little penny sheet, but secession has turned it out.

PAYMASTERS.—There are now one hundred and eighty six paymasters in the army, a large number of whom are stationed in Washington. Some of their disbursements amount to two hundred thousand dollars per week. The salary of a paymaster, including rations, &c., averages about \$3,600 per year.

It is rumored that John C. Breckinridge has been killed by a Kentucky mountaineer in the eastern part of that state.

CHARGE IN THE REBEL COMMAND.—The president has conferred the important commission of major general upon Major G. W. Smith, late superintendent of streets for the city of New York. General Smith is a native of Kentucky, and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and bore McClelland for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the corps of Engineers of the army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was brevetted a major. General Smith goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the army heretofore commanded by Gen. Joseph H. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard retaining command of his own Gen. Johnston will assume command of the two columns.

WHY GEN. LYON WAS NOT REINFORCED.—The St. Louis Democrat, in an article of some length, giving reasons for Gen. Fremont's inability to reinforce and save Gen. Lyon, closes as follows:

General Fremont arrived at St. Louis after the Manassas disaster, and had the effect of leaving him almost entirely unsupported by the government, and this at the time when almost his entire army was on the verge of disbanding and had to be re-organized, and while southeastern Missouri had to be defended. At this juncture occurred the dilemma of Lyon at Springfield, when he either had to fight or retreat, and nobly chose the former with all its hazards. Impartial history will assuredly relieve Fremont from any shadow of culpability with reference to that lamentable, yet glorious affair.

SIGNAL CORPS.—Gen. McClelland has detailed some six hundred lieutenants from the army for a signal corps, to serve in the case of night marches. In this manner collisions among our own regiments will be prevented.

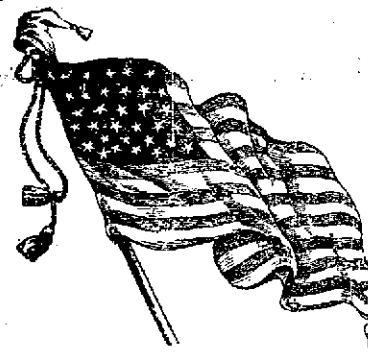
MARRIED.
In the Congregational Church at Emerald Grove, Oct. 7th, by the Rev. J. O. CURRIE, JAMES W. DEAN and SUSAN M. BROWN, both of Bradford, Rock Co., Wis.

At the Parsonage, in the town of Dunkirk, August 24, by the Rev. R. P. Beecher, BENJ. F. COMPTON, Esq., and Miss SUZAN HERRICK, both of Dunkirk, N. Y.

Also, by the same at the Mt. Vernon Hotel, the village of Brighton, Oct. 1st, Mr. DEWITT C. DUNHAM and Miss ELIZABETH J. LEW, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

When two together joined, make but one.
The bliss of wedded life hath just begun. R. P. B.

DIED.
In this city, October 5th, Mrs. ARLINDA E. HAYES, aged 35 years



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
L. P. HARVEY,
OF Jackson.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER.
WM. H. RAMSAY,
OF Ozaukee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JOSIAH L. PECKARD,
OF Winnebago.
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER.
HANS C. HEG,
OF Dane.

The Rumors in Relation to Gen. Fremont.

It was given out, some months ago, that the telegraphic dispatches sent from Washington were all under the supervision of a censor, appointed by the government. If this is so at this time the statements prejudicial to Gen. Fremont sent from the New York papers by telegraph, have a semi-official character. This being the case, the announcement that he had been superseded, and now that Attorney General Bates declares that his continuance in command would be a public crime, would indicate that his enemies in the cabinet are preparing the public mind for his removal. The people like fair dealing and an open and direct policy. They have confidence in Gen. Fremont, and have seen nothing in his movements to impair that confidence. On the contrary his method of dealing with the rebellion met with enthusiastic approval. If he has committed great errors, or is criminal in any particular, and is therefore unfit to command, the administration ought not to hesitate to remove him; but they must be careful to prove their charges, as there is a general suspicion abroad that there is a conspiracy against him, to take unfair advantage of circumstances not under his control, and to condemn him without reason. It is thought by many that his original sin was his proclamation making the slaves of Missouri rebels free. If nothing else is found against him, all attempts to destroy him as a public man will be vain. The people of this country have in times past righted wrongs of this kind, and will do again.

The continued repetition of rumors by telegraph, which is supposed to be under government supervision, looks like a species of "reconnoitering in force" to see if the people will stand the removal of Gen. Fremont. We shall probably know, soon, whether "an advance" will be made in this direction.

More Troops for Washington.

A company of sharpshooters from Minnesota passed through this city to-day, for Washington. They are all superior marksmen, and would be an acquisition to any army. Considering the want of just such men under which Gen. Fremont labors, we could not but regret that they were not going to Missouri.

We also notice that a cavalry company of 81, consisting of the flower of the young men of Fort Dodge, Iowa, passed through Chicago on Monday, on their way to Washington.

One of the Washington correspondents says: "The tide of regiments set in very strong towards the capital just now. I suppose twenty-five thousand troops got into Washington last week, and they keep steadily streaming in this week."

So it goes in regard to arms or munitions of war. Everything goes to Washington, while Fremont is expected to drive seventy thousand rebels from Missouri. In this case, we think much is required and but little given. We hope the little army, with its small means, and great work before it, will succeed. It would be a glorious achievement, under all the discouraging circumstances that have surrounded the western department, since the 25th of July, when it was placed under its present commander, if he should drive out the invaders, and still better if he should capture them.

Washington has been pronounced "safe" many times during the last month by the military journals of the east, but it still absorbs our western troops. It is said that 240,000 rations are now issued daily at the federal capital. Is that not enough? The west will soon begin to ask this question with earnestness, considering the danger to which our borders are continually subjected by the withdrawal of our best troops to the banks of the Potomac, where they are inactive, watching the enemy.

PURCHASE OF SHIPS.—Arrangements are being made to place two millions of dollars in London to the credit of our government, for the purchase of ships used in the Crimean war. It is said that there are no more vessels in this country that can be purchased for transportation purposes.

Gen. Fremont's Charges and Specifications against Col. Blair.

Charge and Specifications against Col. Frank P. Blair of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, now in the service of the army of the United States, and the Western Department thereof.

FIRST CHARGE.
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
That said Col. Blair, while acting as colonel of the first regiment Missouri light artillery, then in the service of the United States, and the western department thereof, did, at the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, on divers occasions between the first and twentieth days of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major General J. C. Fremont, who was then the commanding general of said department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, assailing his personal and official character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said Blair used his position as a member of the military household of the commanding general to give weight to his assaults.

Second Specification.
That said Col. Blair made secret charges against said commanding general in a letter which he wrote on the first day of September, 1861, to his brother, Montgomery Blair, postmaster general of the United States, one of the president's cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said commanding general. Said charges were made, not to the secretary of war, or commander-in-chief of the army, but to the postmaster-general, his brother, with the family relations with the cabinet to get, secret, insidious, unassisted, and ungentlemanly charges against said commanding general before the president of the United States, his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a commission to investigate the affairs and management of said western department, to be directed by, and to consist in part of the brother of said Col. Blair, the accused; that said vexatious and harassing proceedings were calculated to, and did in part, disturb the president's confidence in said commanding general and his administration of the affairs of said western department; that said Col. Blair's course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said military department.

Third Specification.
That said Col. Blair wrote said letter to his brother, Montgomery Blair, for the purpose of effecting the removal of the said commanding general, without affording him an opportunity of defence.

CHARGE SECOND.
That said Colonel Frank P. Blair, while acting as the Colonel of the First Missouri Regiment of Light Artillery, while in the service of the army of the United States, and in the western department thereof, wrote and caused to be published over his own signature, in the Missouri Democrat, an article on the subject of said Blair's arrest to answer the charges hereinafter set forth, in which article occurred the following language, viz: "I assure you," "whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threat which appears in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said Blair for the purpose of conveying the unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major General Fremont.

Second Specification.
That said Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Missouri Light Artillery, wrote and caused to be published in the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri, a false and defamatory article, over his own signature, in which occurred the following language, viz: "I reply that I never asked Gen. Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant it immediately." * * * I never recommended him to give a contract to any person, that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final product of the copy of the letters from Col. Blair to his brother Montgomery Blair, are hereto appended and made part hereof. They consist of—1st. Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, marked [A]; 2d. Mrs. Fremont's note to the President, marked [B]; 3d. The President's letter to Mrs. Fremont, marked [C]; 4th. Gen. Fremont's telegram to the President, marked [D]; 5th. Montgomery Blair's telegram to Gen. Fremont, marked [E].

[Signed.] JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

MRS. FREMONT'S NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.
To the President of the United States:
I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. Frank P. Blair, and laid before you by his son. Forgive me, General Blair, containing certain statements concerning Gen. Fremont, in military command of the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. Blair, that on that letter you sent Postmaster General Blair to St. Louis, to examine into that department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing Gen. Fremont, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter and any other communication, if any, which your judgment have made that investigation necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.
Mrs. Fremont begs to know from the President if his answer to Gen. Fremont's letter can be given to her without much further delay.

Mrs. Fremont is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

[Signed.] THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MRS. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.
Mrs. GEN. FREMONT.—My Dear Madam: Your two letters of to-day are before me. I answered the letter from you to the General Fremont on yesterday; and not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him by mail.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the elder Mr. Blair to say that I sent Postmaster General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that department and report. Postmaster General Blair did so, with my approbation, to see and converse with Gen. Fremont as a friend.

I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent has been made on my mind against the honor and integrity of General Fremont, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility towards him.

[Signed.] Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. FREMONT'S TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:
I respectfully request you to have furnished me, a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. Fremont, provided you have received the consent of the writer, and if you have not received that con-

sent, I respectfully request you to have it procured.
[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT,
Major Gen. Commanding.

[E.]

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S TELEGRAM TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1861.

Gen. Fremont, Major Gen. Commanding: I will send Frank's letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the publication of his letter.

[Signed.] M. BLAIR.

[True copy.] P. M. General.

COL. BLAIR'S LETTER.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE: I wrote you, quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gamble, and I am more and more convinced, of the view I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the north-east part of the state as well as in the south. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the report of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves from neglect of duty; and he still clings to them and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and said very soon had a company of rebels ten thousand strong on his hands in north Missouri, threatening St. Louis, and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCulloch and Pillow. He talks of the rigor he is going to use, but I cannot see any of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move, adopted in haste to make a head against a formidable force, which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh, for an hour of calmness! Many have been disposed to blame Fremont for not sending reinforcements to Gen. Lyon, and this averting the calamity brought on, by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command.

It is certain that if he had sent the regiments to Lyon that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, Lyon would have driven McCulloch from the state. I cannot say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo at that time or not, but I am disposed to believe that the movements of McCulloch and Pillow were intended to be simultaneous and co-operate; but Lyon should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate, and if he had received two regiments, his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say, that if Fremont acted on them as he does now, (it was a way and cannot speak on that head) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the position of his troops. The report shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same, or one-half of the regiments had been sent to Lyon, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are fast becoming public opinion here, and I think the government should know it. I probably have information which will satisfy you that Fremont was not in the order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the commanding general. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundations.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is, the utter want of discipline in the camps around and about St. Louis. It is a rehearsal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manassas, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to Fremont's attention, but he put it aside by saying it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops, and keep them out of the whisky shops! I know that you and I are in some sort responsible for Fremont's appointment, and for his being placed in command of this department, and therefore feel another and additional motive to speak out openly about these matters.

My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better. I have given you my opinion and the grounds for it. If the government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them, then you can burn this paper and say that I am alarmed; you know, however, that I am not. No man has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return here that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. They have not been taken, and either the government has failed to support Fremont as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are getting worse every day. Success is being increasing—Union men driven out, and the General, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce it, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation, outside of St. Louis and our garrisons, and his proclamation, I fear an impotent attempt at retaliation.

I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. I shall be but too happy if anything occurs to restore my confidence in Fremont.

I am well—better than I have been for eight months.

[Signed.] FRANK P. BLAIR.

REGULARS ENROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.
Col. Cooke's regiment of regulars which lately arrived from Utah at Leavenworth, has been ordered to Washington. The following dispatch was received from Leavenworth by D. W. Boss, esq.:

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 7.
D. W. Boss.—I have contracted with the proper authorities for the transportation of Col. Cooke's regiment of regulars, consisting of 600 men, 300 horses, 30 mules, and 300 pack animals, of six pieces of artillery over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Quincy and Chicago, thence to Pittsburgh over the Chicago and Ft. Wayne road, thence on the Pennsylvania Central.

Geo. W. HOWARD, Agent.

Washington is safe!

DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham, United States Senator from Michigan, died very suddenly at Kalamazoo on Saturday, of apoplexy.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW ENGLAND.—The Military Department of New England, comprising all the New England states, has been created, Major General Benjamin F. Butler being put in command.

A regiment of railroad men is to be formed in Indiana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Collect in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.

The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had an active engagement to-day with rebel shore batteries at Iron Banks, three miles above Cairo. The boats left here at 9 o'clock for down the river, on a reconnoitering expedition. Arrived at Lucas Bend, they got sight of the rebel gun boat Jeff. Davis, which, on being given pursuit, put about with all possible dispatch for Columbus. The Lexington and Centosaga, while in chase, and throwing shot, were suddenly fired upon from masked batteries on each side of the river. The rebels, however, generally fell short, and the boats were able to return to Cairo. It is not known what damage was done to the rebels, but many of them are thought to have been killed.

A heavy reconnoitering force, under command of Col. Marsh of the 20th Illinois, are out in the direction of Charleston to-day.

Graham, Halliday & Co's splendid wharf boat was to-day dropped to the levee landing, and occupied by government for storage purposes.

A special dispatch came into headquarters to-day directly from Columbus, who represents the rebels at that place are not less than 40,000 strong, under command of Gen. A. S. Johnson. He says they are making big preparations for a strike somewhere.

The 18th and 29th Illinois were to-day reviewed by Generals McClelland and Grant. The Egyptians made a fine appearance.

A special despatch from Toronto to the Free Press says that Col. Rankin, M. P., lately authorized by our government to raise a regiment of Lancers, was arrested there yesterday, for a violation of the neutrality laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.
Special to the Commercial Advertiser.—It is estimated that the national debt will be \$300,000,000 by the 1st of December. The secessionists have full possession of Arizona and New Mexico.

Yesterday was the hottest day ever experienced in October.

The results of the recent battles in Western Virginia are supposed here to render that entire section secure to the Union cause. Our lines now extend below Hunter's Creek in the direction of Mount Vernon.

The Lincoln Cavalry, 1,400 strong, were inspected and reviewed by Gen. McClelland to-day.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company expect soon to resume work on the section between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. They have assurances of government protection.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Sept. 7.
A telegraph has been ordered to be built along the North Missouri railroad. The wire is already here for the work.

Great indignation is felt that Washington correspondents should harp on Fremont's removal. This topic has been general to-day. It would be a relief to have the question whether Fremont shall follow Price, or be removed, decided.

There is a rumor that the Union bank to-day redeemed its bills till 1 p. m., at 7 per cent, and then till 3 p. m. at 10 per cent, discount for gold. The result is a panic in Missouri funds, and merchants are moving, a la Chicago, to make bills receivable at their specie value.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.
The wounded brought from Lexington building near the court house, leased by the government for hospital purposes. They are provided with superior comforts and accommodations.

The brokers and saving institutions to-day threw out the bills of the Farmer's Bank of Lexington, and Western Bank, of St. Joseph. There has been a heavy run to-day on the Union Bank, of this city.

Mrs. Fremont returned to-night from Jefferson City.

All the troops have left Jefferson City that it is designed to send away. Only enough are left to garrison the place.

There is reason to believe that, besides a small force at Springfield, there are no southern troops in southwestern Missouri.

The army lately commanded by Ben. McCulloch is said to be encamped at Mayfield, Arkansas, and to number about 9,000 men.

Travelers from the southwest state that two Union men—Ox and Davis—were captured and shot in cold blood, by a party of secessionists in Barry county.

The report of the death of Ben. McCulloch is reiterated by persons who recently arrived at Rolla from the southwest, and with such circumstantial statements as to render the rumor very probable.

It is said that he died at Fayetteville, Arkansas, of a wound received at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

The last troops leave Jefferson City to-day, in the forward movement were Col. McNeill's Second Missouri Cavalry.

Generals Fremont and McKinstry left with them, and will proceed by land to overtake the main column.

The Provost Marshal gives all officers in the city, absent from their regiments or stations, until to-morrow morning to rejoin them.

If found here after eight o'clock, they will be arrested, regardless of rank.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

TRIBUNE'S SPECIAL.—The cargo of the Bermuda consisted of 18 rifled cannon, 32s and 42s and two 168 pound cannon guns, with all the necessary shot and shell already for immediate use; also 6,500 Enfield rifles and 500,000 cartridges for the same; 600 pairs arms and 30,000 black powder; 180 bbls. of gunpowder, large quantities of morphia, quinine and other medical stores, and very many other articles, of more than money value to the rebels.

Her cargo cost one million dollars cash. Her armament was two 12-pound rifled guns, one on each side. She is now fitting out for active service and is to be employed in cruising for returning California steamers.

Com. Tatnall will command her. My informant relates positively that the mate of the Bermuda informed him that some of the crew were expected from England on the southern coast, by the 15th of October.

The Bermuda is owned in England. Her cargo was owned in South Carolina. While she was loading and at the time she cleared, it was supposed in Liverpool, to be a supply vessel for the royal navy, although Downing street knew much better. She cleared for a West India port.

The main body of the rebels are at Fairfax Court House. A broad belt of camps almost unbroken are seen from our balloon stretching northward towards Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men, on the lower Potomac about 12,000 or 15,000 back of Evansport. At or near Manassas there are comparatively few troops. All information received at headquarters shows that the enemy is probably strongly outnumbering movement is at present intended.

Johnston and Smith are for an active policy, but Beauregard insists on standing on the defensive.

Brig. Gen. W. K. Strong was this day assigned to duty on the staff of Major Gen. Fremont, and ordered to report to him in person. He will be chief of staff.

The president has restored Col. DeCade to the command of the Indiana legion, from which he was dismissed by a court martial in St. Louis, and has restored him to his pay as well as his rank. None of General Fremont's commissions are recognized by the president, and they are therefore worthless.

Mr. Gurly, M. C., who has been active in organizing western regiments, was in some embarrassment at Washington until learning that the president has endorsed or promises to endorse his efforts.

World's dispatch.—A young lady named Harrison, lately a school teacher in Tennessee, has arrived near our lines, having been sick six weeks and escaping. She is intelligent and in possession of valuable information. She states that the fortifications at Manassas have three lines of entrenchments, one behind the other, and Monday last she saw Davis, Beauregard and Smith. This information comes from her guide, and she was unable to get through the rebel pickets.

In the morning Gen. Smith will send out several companies of infantry and a battery of horse to drive in the rebel pickets and capture the young lady, provided the rebels have not already taken her away.

Herald's despatch.—The commissioner of Indian Affairs returned to the city this morning, after a brief visit to the Indian north of the Ohio, and held many councils with them. He found them all loyal, evincing strong attachment to the federal government. It appears there are only three tribes which are in a perilous condition and beyond the reach of the government, are disloyal. He is of opinion that troops ought to be despatched immediately to the Indian country to reclaim them.

A gentleman arrived from Fort Monroe this evening, says the Merrimack, having been put in order after being rammed by the rebels, steamed out of Norfolk harbor late yesterday afternoon, and came within sight from Fort Monroe. She seems thoroughly steamed. There is said to be a full complement of men on board, and she is evidently ready for service, and making a trial trip. She will prove a hard customer to our fleet.

The Richmond Express of Friday publishes telegraphic news from Newburg, of the 4th, that John C. Breckinridge and other secessionists were at Abington yesterday. It is understood that Breckinridge will resign his seat in the United States Senate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky and actively engage in the war. It is believed he will be in Richmond in a few days.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.
The sloop-of-war Vincennes, a large propeller, the steamer Water Witch, another sloop-of-war, another schooner and a pilot boat are now at the head of the passes.

James E. Brown has been elected governor of Georgia by a majority of between 5,000 and 10,000.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.
PASSPORT FEES.

It having been reported to the State Department that agents who are employed by persons to procure passports are in the habit of exacting fees from those for whom the passport is requested, alleging as a reason that that fee is charged by the department for a passport; that such a charge is expressly forbidden by the act of Congress of the 15th of July 1856, in regard to all passports, except those issued by the agents of the United States in a foreign country and in the latter case the fee is limited to the sum of one dollar.

GEN. McCLELLAN GETS A NEW REGIMENT.
Much foolish gossip has been created by the fact that Gen. McClelland has ordered thirty uniforms for himself and staff. Hereafter he has been distinguished by the plainness of his attire, but as he is soon to take the field, it is desirable that the men should know him at a glance from the line and other officers of the army under his command. Like "Cousin Joe" in the play, he will be "buttoned over," and gold lace ad libitum. There is a necessity for this, as all military men will understand.

A big official of your city writes an unofficial letter to the administration, that, seeing that the enlistment of Germans in New York had a short time since nearly ceased, he ascertained that it was owing to the influence of persons in the pay of the secessionists, who went among them and instilled into their minds the idea that they ought not to enlist for the army of the Potomac, but that they should serve under Fremont and no other. This was just as effective for rebel purposes as any other plan the secessionists could adopt, of course, except troops to serve under any particular general; but it is added in the letter I referred to, that so strongly had the idea of serving under Fremont taken hold of the German mind, that a legion of five thousand men could have been raised at once for that purpose.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
Expenditures of the government for military purposes are not only increasing, but are getting lessening.

RIGGS & CO. AND THE TREASURY NOTES.
Riggs & Co. of this city, receive, and have been receiving, treasury notes the same as gold. They have never presented any of them for payment. They receive the notes as cash on deposit from their customers on deposit.

The southern papers continue their complaints against the shipmaster treasury, and the Richmond Dispatch says if the measures are not immediately taken to suppress the circulation of such illegal issues, the whole south will be flooded with them, as every individual who chooses will force his worthless due bills on the community. Matters are evidently getting worse in secession.

The Richmond Dispatch says, "of all the mean, ignoble, plebeian, coarse, vulgar, low-minded, ungenerous, dishonorable, groveling, abject, vile, contemptible, despicable, and almost unnumbered, morally and physically dirty productions, morally and physically filthy penny sheet, but secession has turned it sour."

PAYMASTER.—There are now one hundred and eighty six paymasters in the army, a large number of whom are stationed in Washington. Some of the paymasters amount to a hundred thousand dollars per week. The salary of a paymaster, including rations, &c., averages about \$3,500 per year.

It is rumored that John C. Breckinridge has been killed by a Kentucky mountaineer in the eastern part of that state.

CHANGE IN THE REBEL COMMAND.—The president has conferred the important commission of major general upon Major G. W. Smith, late superintendent of streets for the city of New York. General Smith is a native of Kentucky, and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West point in 1840. He graduated at the head of his class, and won McClellan for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the corps of Engineers of the army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was brevetted a major. General Smith goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the army heretofore commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Beauregard retaining command of the corps. Gen. Johnston will assume command of the two columns.

WHY GEN. LYON WAS NOT REINFORCED.—The St. Louis Democrat, in an article of some length, giving reasons for Gen. Fremont's inability to reinforce and save Gen. Lyon, closes as follows:

General Fremont arrived at St. Louis after the Manassas disaster, which had the effect of leaving him almost entirely unsupported by the government, and this at the time when almost his entire army was on the verge of disbanding and had to be reorganized, and while southeastern Missouri had to be defended. At this juncture occurred the dilemma of Lyon at Springfield, when he either had to fight or retreat, and nobly chose the former with all its hazards. Impartial history will surely relieve Fremont from any shadow of culpability with reference to that lamentable, yet glorious affair."

SIGNAL CORPS.—Gen. McClelland has detailed some six hundred lieutenants from the army for a signal corps, to serve in the case of night marches. In this manner collisions among our own regiments will be prevented.

MARRIED.
In the Congregational Church at Emerald Grove, Oct. 7th, by Rev. Dr. E. Curtis, JAMES W. DEAN and SUSAN M. BROWN, both of Bradford, Rock Co. Wis.

NEW GROCERY

ANNA

SEED STORE!
ANDREW BOSS
HAS OPENED A
STORE,
IN

Pease's Block, - - Main Street,
FOR THE SALE OF
Groceries and Seeds
HE RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC
TO HIS

STOCK OF GOODS,
which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Price
paid for
Timothy Seed

Behold I bring you Glad Tidings of Great Joy.

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE

MILLION.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

I AM now receiving my Spring Stock of

ROOTS & SHOES.

My stock, in quantity, quality and style cannot be approached by any other west of Chicago. Buying as I do, of manufacturers, and for cash only, I can safely

Defy all Competition.

In the depressed condition of the Eastern market, I was enabled to buy at

UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES,

and will sell at a small advance from first cost.

MY CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is still under the charge of
MR. NELSON,
with experienced and skillful workmen, and we are
prepared, as usual, to turn out
FIRST CLASS WORK
upon short notice.
(DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE,
at the Old Stand, sign of the
"Big Boot," Main Street
C. MINNER,
apdwawf
Janesville, April 17, 1861.

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
NEWS, BOOK AND WRAPPING
PAPERS.

The highest market price paid for Regs. orders if

NOTICE.

WE have undersigned have formed a Partnership with the style and name of

Smith & Bostwick,
for the transaction of a general mercantile business.

New York Cash Store,
where we propose to keep on hand at all times, the largest,
cheapest and most extensive assortment of their hand-
soms to be found in the city, and to our regular Bu-
Goods Establishment have been taken the store lately oc-
cupied by S. C. Haulding, for our

Merchant Tailoring and Cloth Department,
making two stores in one; where we shall keep the
best stock of cloths, fabrics, linens, &c., and our
Goods, to be found in the state, and manufacture
all kinds of

FINE CLOTHING TO ORDER,
in the latest and most fashionable styles.

M. C. SMITH,
J. M. POSTWICK,
Janeeville, March 3, 1861.
MarlaLawitt.

TO FAMILIES.
DUOB & ROGERS wish to call the attention of the
 Citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity to the fact that
 they are bringing to the family the most reliable
 use of private families, a *very superior article of*
Ale and Lager Beer,
 which they will deliver at the residences of persons or-
 dering it. They guarantee in all cases a
Perfectly Pure Article,
 and ask the patronage of those who are willing to se-
 cure an establishment at home, where as good as a bet-
 ter article can be procured as from a
 jobber.

DUOB & ROGERS.
CARPETS!
BRUSSELS, CARPETS

CARPETS
LOWELL,
CARPETS
COTTON
CARPETS
NEMP

THREE PLY
CARPETS
HARTFORD
CHAIN CARPETS
COTTON
CARPETS.

A large supply of all the
FAVORITE BRANDS
of
CARPETS.
Having disposed of the old stock, I am now prepared
to offer a large
Lower Prices
than ever before. All are invited to call at
aplawd's
BENNETT'S.

GLASSWARE:
RECORDED today, a fine lot, entirely new patterns
 Egg Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, Preserver Jars, all dis-
 posable in Napkins, Butter Plates, etc. all at low
 and cheap at
 March 28th. **W. HERRICK'S**
 mar28dwif

Tobacco, Cigar and Liquor Store.
 We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
 Plug, Fine Cut, Chewing, and Smoking Tobacco
 Scotch, Maryland, and Virginia Snuff, Liquor, Tobacco
 Boxes, etc. also, Liquor, Cigars, and Tobacco, all at
 all prices to correspond with the times at the old
 stand on Third street.
 apr18dwif
O. F. MEYER & BROTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 J. F. THOMPSON has returned to Jacksonville and fitted
 up a grand new place for the sale of

opposite the Hyatt House, where he intends to
MAKE PICTURES
of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in all styles, as
good as the best can be made, and a little cheaper than
the others.
Hoses call and examine specimens and list of prices,
and see the new and best purchasing place.
Jacksonville, May 28d, 1861. my23dew4

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Scarcliff &
Sympton are required to pay such indebtedness
to Sloan, Patton & Scarcliff, and not to pay any other per-
son, after May 15th, 1861.
my14dew4 HENRY SCARCLIFF

Union Envelopes!
A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag
of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 28th, 1861.

Through, via	Arrive	Leave
Chicago, through, via	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Oshkosh and way	2:40 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Milwaukee, through, via	3:50 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Chicago, through, via	5:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Madison, through, via	6:10 P. M.	7:10 P. M.
Bellevue and way	7:20 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville and return, via Chicago, on Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive Wednesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.		
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and return, via Chicago, on Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

RETURNED.—Our young friend, William A. Reynolds, formerly of the firm of Reynolds and Vanderwarf of this city has returned with a large and well selected stock of boots and shoes, manufactured expressly for him. He has rented one of Jackson & Smith's new stores, near his former location, where he will commence business in a few days and will be happy to see his old customers. All who wish to get a superior article, cheap for cash, should call on Mr. Reynolds.

THE LEXINGTON TREASURE.—Two men, Bradburn and Kelly, have been arrested in Chicago and sent to St. Louis for carrying away from Lexington a large amount of the bills of the Farmer's Bank of Missouri. The Journal says:

This Kelly was a Detroit, and held the position of sergeant major of the regiment. When Col. Mulligan buried the treasure he placed him in command of a guard to protect it. When the white flag was raised and the place was about to fall into the hands of the rebels, Kelly made a descent upon the treasure, securing nearly \$25,000, which he distributed among the guard. If this be true, and we see no reason for doubting it, Kelly can hardly be blamed for deserting his own post at the expense of the rebels. Of the amount thus taken, \$5,883, was found upon Kelly, and \$1,012 upon Bradburn.

APOLOGIZING TO THE LORD.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette sends from Logansport an extract from a prayer made on fast day, in one of the churches of that place, "in the presence of a large congregation, by a gentleman of creditable attainments, both literary and moral."

"Oh, Lord, had the east done as well as the West, had the North done as well as the South, had the Union done as well as the States, we would not be under the necessity of calling on Thee!"

The military hospital at St. Louis has received the following articles from Hartford, Connecticut: 108 flannel shirts; 20 hospital shirts; 9 bed gowns; 23 hospital drawers; 24 new sheets; 4 old sheets; 39 pillow cases; 4 bed quilts; 20 hospital napkins; 18 handkerchiefs; 30 pairs woolen socks; 2 pairs cotton socks; 14 green eye shades, &c.

BRITISH IMPUDENCE.—The St. John (N. B.) Globe says: Opposite the Medical Hall in Great St. James street, Montreal, above which is the office of the American Consul, a handsome tablet has been erected, and upon it, nicely painted the following:

"Erected in memory of the SOLES (of boots) who were left behind on the battle field of BULL RUN. MAY THEIR MEMORY NEVER WEAR OUT."

It is estimated that the loss to lumbermen on the Susquehanna river, during the late frost, was \$1,000,000. At Har. risburg the logs in the river extended fifty-six miles below the city, with an average breadth of one hundred yards.

FROST.—Last week two or three frosts visited Green Bay, the first says the Advocate this season. There has been but one frost in this vicinity, but not severe enough to kill vegetation.

Jeff. Davis is reported to have made a speech to his soldiers, at Fairfax Court House, on Wednesday, in which he intimated to them that they would soon be in Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. B. Pinckney, of the third Wisconsin regiment arrived in Milwaukee on Friday, on a furlough for a few days direct from Frederick where the regiment is encamped.

The rebels have invaded Illinois near Shawanec, on the Ohio river, and at last accounts were marching on that place.

The secessionists in the neighborhood of Springfield, Mo., are taking the negroes south. They also steal and run off the slaves of union men.

There are now ten thousand horses in the government enclosure at Washington. They are all branded upon the shoulder with the letters "U. S."

GEN. HAMILTON.—Brigadier Gen. Hamilton, commanding a brigade on or near the Potomac, under Gen. McClellan passed through the city on Monday last en route for his home in Wisconsin. The General received his command after an absence of three or four days, and citizens will recollect the fine regiment from Wisconsin that many of them saw as they passed on to Washington under command of General Hamilton. The gallant officer looked somewhat bronzed with exposure and service. We are told that the General says they are prepared for the rebels on the Potomac.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, October 1.

LADIES' MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the ladies of this city, at Lippin's Hall, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., to take measures to supply our volunteers with articles necessary to their comfort in the field and hospital.

A CARD.—Riordan & Leech beg to inform the inhabitants of Janesville and its vicinity, that having rented one of the new stores on main street lately built by Messrs. Jenkins & Dowe, they will be prepared in a few days to open with an entirely new and desirable stock of general dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery &c. &c.

Having had an experience of twenty years in the dry goods trade, (six of which have been spent in this city), we feel confident that this fact in itself is sufficient guarantee that our stock has been selected with the greatest care by thoroughly competent hands and will be found adapted to the wants of this community. oct7d3

The Eighth Regiment.

About a dozen rounds of blank cartridges were issued to the company of the 8th, this forenoon, and they were marched over the hill west of the University, and drawn up on the lake shore, where, under the direction of the Lt. Colonel and Major, they had some valuable practice in loading and firing. Some faint idea of the motions in a battle were gained by the spectators, as the men fired by rifle, platoon, company and battalion. Some nervous ones would aim in the air, but there was wonderful improvement between the first and last rounds. The officers' horses were all on hand for the purpose of accompanying them to fire. Some of them pranced around pretty lively.

The Fitchburg and Janesville companies owing to the demand for men in the Dane and Rock regiments, have not yet been able to fill up, and the former, which has but 67 men, was mustered in under a Lieutenant. The Janesville company has 75 men. Arrangements have been made by which both companies will be filled up immediately.

The following is the number of men in each company, at present: A, 102; B, 110; C, 99; D, 98; E, 108; G, 76; H, 83; I, 103; K, 102; in all, including 35 commissioned officers, 962 men.

It is now probable that the regiment will leave on Thursday. We are glad to hear that as soon as the mud dries a little, they propose marching up town.—*Madison Journal*.

BANK COMPTROLLER.—A rumor has prevailed for several days that Mr. Ramsey, the candidate for bank comptroller on the republican Union ticket, has declined. On the strength of this rumor, or other rumors, we cannot altogether determine from the manner in which he makes the announcement—signifies his intention of running as an independent candidate for the office.

We are, probably, as well advised as to Mr. Ramsey's movements and intentions, having communicated freely with him on the subject, since his nomination, both by letter and in person, and we know that he has not declined. It is true that his acceptance is conditional, and that he may decline. This, however, will be settled in a day or two, and others who wish to become candidates in the event of his declination, can certainly afford to wait two or three days longer before rushing into the arena. *Madison Journal*.

KENTUCKY.—The intelligence from Kentucky does not indicate any disposition on the part of the rebels for immediate advance movements, unless they intend one from Columbus; but rather for looking out for defensive positions. We hope that a prompt and bold aggressive policy will be tried by our forces in that state, instead of that of cautious preparation and inaction which has distinguished the east. It is time that we had in this war a trial of what a daring and vigorous generalship will do without waiting for superior numbers, and protracted preparation; and we have an idea that Gen. Sherman, who on account of the ill health of Gen. Anderson, will probably succeed to the command in Kentucky, is the man to make the experiment with success. We have Napoleons, but we want something a little Napoleonic in action.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 7th.

COMMERCIAL.
Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, OCTOBER 8, 1861.
Owing to a heavy rain, sales at 10 o'clock of 40 wheat today. Sales at 6 o'clock for best milling wheat 50 @ 60c for shipping, market closing steady. No change in other grains.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 65@70c fair to good shipping 50@55c, selected 40@50c.
OATS—15@19 per 60 lbs. shelled, and 13@14c per 72 lbs. on.

OATS—dull at 14@15c per bushel.
RYE—quiet at 20@25c per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—dull sale at 15@20c per 60 lbs., common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED.—dull at 1.40@1.75 per 40 lbs.
POPLAR—quiet at 20@25c per bushel.
BUTTER—plenty at 12@13c for choice roll.
EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.

WOOL—in demand at 25@30c for fair to choice quality.
HIDES—Green, 2@3c; Dry, 5@7c.
FLOUR—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 15@20c; chickens, 5@8c.
SHEEP VELVETS—range from 30c@90c each.

Military Tactics.
PATTIN'S Infantry Tactics and Bayonet Exercise, published by J. W. Fortune, New York, required this day at Janesville, Sept. 15th. DEARBORN'S, sept15d1

Chas. Fulkner, GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Janesville, Wisconsin.
CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANDISE of every description.

Particular Attention Given to the sale of all kinds of property at my AUCTION ROOMS, in or out of the country. Jy3daw1f

ATTENTION, REGULARS!

I AM authorized by Major Stearns, commander of the 10th Wisconsin, to enlist all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 years, not less than 5 feet 4 inches high, and of good character, for the period of three years. They will be paid an increased bounty by Congress at the late session.
Apply at the Hyatt House, No. 2.
Fifteen Dollars per month, and an abundant supply of excellent food and clothing, and medical attendance included.
A. H. STANTON, Capt. 10th Infantry, Recruiting Officer, Janesville, Aug. 17, 1861. an17daw1f

Fresh Arrival
SUMMER GOODS!
AT
WHEELOCK'S.
JUST Received, twenty-two Gross of the best kind of

FRUIT JARS.
None on hand except these kinds that were ordered to go good, by use, last year. This large lot was bought cheap, and will be sold at a low price.
Also, just received a fresh lot of
Pineapples,
Spiced and Cured Onions,
Lobsters,
Clams,
Sardines,
Fresh Peaches, Pickles,
Raspberries, Lemon & a variety of Syrups
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
Janesville, June 18th, 1861. jcl8daw3m

Union Note Paper!
6 DIFFERENT Styles of Union Envelopes constantly on hand, at wholesale or retail.
O. J. DEARBORN

New Books! New Books!!
A DICTIONARY of New York Statistics and Reports, 2 vols., by A. B. Allen; The Spirit of the Age, a series of Country Papers; The Silent Worker; and a large assortment of new and popular juvenile books just received.
Janesville, Sept. 11th, 1861. DEARBORN'S, sept11d1f

NATIONAL FLAGS!
FOR sale by McKee & Bro. We keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all sizes of the best woolen fabrics. McKEE & BRO. jay2daw1f

ALL KINDS OF PAINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.
Janesville, Oct. 14, 1861. oct14daw1f

NO COMPROMISE!

Every Avenue Completely Blocked.

The Old Credit System Shut In.

CASH VICTORIOUS!

Immense Arrivals

FALL & WINTER MERCHANDISE

New York Cash Store!

SMITH & BOSTWICK, PROPRIETORS.

THE largest stock received in the last two weeks ever before received by us at any one purchase. We have now on hand, in our two stores connected, the most magnificent

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

CASH

DOMESTICS

THIRTY PER CENT CHEAPER

OLD PRICES!

BETTER BARAINS

SHAWLS

LADIES CLOTH CLOAKS, Very Cheap.

DRESS GOODS

Black and Fancy Dress Silks.

LOWER PRICES

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

VESTINGS.

LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK

Fine French Cloths & Cassimeres

MANUFACTURING TO ORDER

PERFECT FIT OR NO SALE.

MILITARY SUITS.

Officers' Fine Clothing.

Blue Cloths,

Carpets and Floor Oil-Cloths.

Lowell Carpets

BRUSSELS AND VELVETS.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION

THIRTY PER CENT

IN CONCLUSION,

SELLING ENTIRELY FOR CASH,

LOW PRICES.

APPLS, PEACHES AND TOMATOES AT WHOLESALE.

NOTICE.

OWING to the fact that under the present arrangement of the eastern mail, all kinds of merchandise are held for cash, we shall, on and after this date, hold our goods exclusively for cash. All persons purchasing goods at our establishment, not settled for the day of purchase, are notified that their accounts are due any day the bill is presented.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

APPLS, PEACHES AND TOMATOES AT WHOLESALE.

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ROOM FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

SHE IS EVER PROGRESSIVE!

Largest and Best Stock of Clothing

MYERS' BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Shelves are Literally Groaning.

Flag of Young America still Floats,

Stars and Stripes,

and a flag which, in spite of Treason and Traitors, and SLOP-SHOP TRADERS,

must ever float.

MOSES HARSH,

LOWEST RATES

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

Cloth Coats, Cassimere Coats

BEAVER OVERCOATS.

Ready-Made Clothing

WEARING APPAREL

Merchant Tailoring Department,

GEORGE BENTON,

MOSES HARSH,

Original Young America Clothing House,

Myers' Block, Janesville, Wis.

THE PEOPLE

Save Twenty-Five per Cent

THE OLD RELIABLE

POPULAR INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE WEST!

PHENIX

Black and Fancy Dress Silks.

LOWER PRICES

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

VESTINGS.

LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK

Fine French Cloths & Cassimeres

MANUFACTURING TO ORDER

PERFECT FIT OR NO SALE.

MILITARY SUITS.

Officers' Fine Clothing.

Blue Cloths,

Carpets and Floor Oil-Cloths.

Lowell Carpets

BRUSSELS AND VELVETS.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION

THIRTY PER CENT

IN CONCLUSION,

SELLING ENTIRELY FOR CASH,

LOW PRICES.

APPLS, PEACHES AND TOMATOES AT WHOLESALE.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

CAN SELL

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS,

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TOBACCO,

SOAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

DRY FRUIT,

SALT FISH,

DRY FISH,

MOLASSES,

SYRUPS,

CANDLES,

FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

New Stock

BOOTS AND SHOES!

James Hutson,

Next Door to Meigs, McKee & Bro., Main Street, - - - Janesville.

WHERE he may be found ready to repair the undersiding of all such as are for the want of

GOOD SOLES

for the Union. He has the best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

ever offered in this city, which he will sell at prices correspond with the times, and he can assure all who

Will Want Them

to all purchasers who will call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

consisting of every variety of Gentle Custom made Calf and Kid Boots and Shoes. Also a large assortment of

GENE'S GAITERS

of every description.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Polka Boots, Booties, Slips and Cuckles, in great variety.

Boys' Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality.

Having selected this stock with great care, he can warrant it of the best material, and made by the best workmen, and in the latest style.

Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a call from his old customers, and he can assure all who are disposed to call, that no establishment in the west can out sell him, either in price, quality or style.

Particular attention will be paid to Custom Work.

He keeps none but the best of workmen, and all kinds of work done promptly and at short notice.

Reference to the durability of his work, he refers to his former customers, the citizens of Rock county.

N. B.—Don't forget the old Stand, one door south of Meigs & Bro. Main street. JAMES HUTSON, Janesville, Wis. June 28, 1861. jcl8daw1f

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

OF the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, HATS AND CAPS, &c. &c.

NEW DEAL

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the

